# New-York Daily Times.

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duty of the soldier who is cognizant of the infringement to report the fact to a superior, who gives them the necessary orders. And here is exactly where lies the difficulty in the case of CHARLES MOREY, as we shall see by the narrative of facts.

The catastrophe occurred at 9¾ o'clock in the morning. Mr. MOREY was in a sort of evening or conversation room, with a dozen other gentlemen. The room is on the third floor of the prison. In the report of the Minister of the Interior, which was made out after the examination of the soldier took place, it is said that the deceased was dressing at a window—resting with his elbows against the window. But this part of the official report is in contradiction to a fact asserted by Mr. WADE, Secretary of Legation, who was at the prison soon after the occurrence, and who declares that as the deceased lay on the floor, his hands were deep in his pantaloons pockets.

The soldier on guard walked back and forth in the court, almost directly under the window of the room in question. The soldier says he saw a prisoner at the window, whom, according to his orders, he commanded to retire. The prisoner not obeying, he gave the order again and again. He says that his corporal told him that when a prisoner did not obey at the third command he must fire. This the corporal positively denies, and upon this "unfortunate understanding," as the Government calls it, turns the whole affair of culpability or non-culpability. The soldier did not know who was at the window, as was at first supposed; he did not know CHARLES MOREY from anybody else. He saw a prisoner at the window whom he ordered to retire; that was all. He says that at the fourth summation he believed it his duty to fire; that he took aim with his gun, but drew back from so desperate an alternative. He made a fifth summation and again took aim; as he made the sixth summation he fired. This is the soldier's story.

The ball struck the deceased in the neck, just behind the inferior maxillary bone, midway between the chin and the angle of the jaw, and passing almost vertically upward, came out through the cranium on the top of the head just above the temple and lodged in the ceiling. The direction of the ball proves sufficiently that the soldier was nearly directly under the deceased, and consequently not in a position to be seen by the latter in the direction in which his eyes were held at the moment of the discharge. This is an important fact to note. *It is believed that Mr. MOREY neither saw the guard nor heard his commands.* It is possible that he heard him, but in the conversation which reigned around him he did not pay attention, or perhaps thought he was addressing himself to some one else near the ground. Certainly, Mr. MOREY could not thus have heard a French soldier, for he had lived long enough in France to know what a French soldier was. He made no remark of any kind to the soldier, as has been stated. Thus, then, it appears that the soldier mistook, in the first place, his general orders, and that he put his mistaken orders into execution upon a man who was not paying attention to him, and did not know the danger he was incurring.

The Government expresses the utmost regret at this unfortunate occurrence, and promises every reasonable reparation of the wrong in their power. The administration of the prison are especially mortified. They feel that Mr. MOREY was in their safe keeping, and that they are responsible for any accident that might happen to him from their neglect. Their consternation and their profound regret the morning of the accident were visibly expressed. The French Government have promised that the soldier shall be punished, and that Mrs. MOREY shall be allowed a liberal life pension.

On the 4th of July, 1854, an American war frigate, lying in the French port of Toulon, (the *Congress*, I believe,) fired a broadside salute in honor of the day. Some person or persons—who, it was never ascertained—had mischievously shotted two of the guns. One of the balls struck a French frigate that was lying in port in her bow, and passing through the entire length of the ship, raking her fore and aft, killed six of her crew. A reclamation was immediately made upon the American Government by the French Government for a reparation of damages. The American Government, taking as data the amount of pension paid by the French Government to its soldiers disabled in its service, settled upon each of the six families just double that sum.

The American Minister, who has been most active in this affair, in citing the case of the seaman killed at Toulon, pays of the French Government not to take the figures there allowed as data for allowing a pension in the case of Mr. MOREY; he cites it as an example of liberality on the part of the American Government, which he hopes will guide the French Government in fixing Mrs. MOREY's pension. There can, in fact, be no comparison made between the value o the life of a seaman and that of Mr. MOREY, in the immense and complicated business transactions which he left behind him.

And this brings me to speak of the cause of Mr. MOREY's detention at Clichy. He was first placed there on paper which he had signed to Mr. GOODMAN for a large sum, but which had passed from Mr. G.'s control. After remaining nearly three months, Mr. GOODMAN had finally effected an arrangement which would liberate Mr. MOREY, for he was confined against Mr. GOODMAN's wish. A Frenchman to whom Mr. MOREY was indebted for a sum of a hundred and fifty thousand francs, hearing that he was about to be discharged, had an order issued for his continuance in prison; and it was for this debt that the deceased was in prison at the moment of his death. But he had just compromised with this creditor, and was expecting his release the very day of the melancholy accident. In fact, Mrs. MOREY was anxiously awaiting her husband at home that morning in her room, and hearing a man's footstep approaching her door at 10 o'clock, she rushed forward to meet him. It was her brother, who brought her the tidings of her husband's death.

It was a question, as you will recollect, some eight or ten months ago, to increase the stock of the *Crédit Mobilier*. CHARLES MOREY was the commissionaire of the reluctant cocotthless patents for France and England. At that time he had effected the sale of the patents for France, and of the establishments in operation to the *Crédit Mobilier* for a sum to be paid to him in cash of two millions of francs—four hundred thousand dollars, but upon a condition that the Emperor would grant the extension of the stock issue of the *Crédit Mobilier*. As you know, the Government refused to increase the stock of this monster concern, and CHARLES MOREY's negotiation failed. But for months he regarded it as an affair consummated, and acted accordingly. It was during this period that he launched out into an extravagant style of living, which would only have been covered by the actual possession of the immense fortune promised him by the *Crédit Mobilier*, and it was thus that he fell into the embarrassments which led to his detention at Clichy. Thus, look at this sad story how we will, it seems an invisible fatality from beginning to end.

To render matters still more complicated, and to show the great value of CHARLES MOREY's life, one of the French courts has just decided that Mr. GOODMAN's patents in France are public property! This industry is thus crowded with law suits in every imaginable form and of the most formidable kind, and there was nobody who could have fought the battle through but CHARLES MOREY. His sudden death, under these circumstances, leaves his widow completely deprived of all resources. Seals have been placed on all the goods of the deceased, and in the lawsuits which are springing up, there is a prospect that the widow will be stripped of everything but her pension.

### THE TRIAL OF VERGER.

The trial of the Priest VERGER on Saturday last, for the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, will long be cited as one of the most remarkable in the history of judicial events. At as early an hour as 5 o'clock in the morning there were 500 persons on the little place in front of the *Palais de Justice*. At 8 o'clock it was computed that the number of lawyers and lawyers' employés on the ground was 2,000. And yet within the walls of the little court-room in which the trial was to take place, not more than 300 persons in all could be seated. For these tickets had been issued. The peers, distinguished foreigners, lawyers, high officers of the crown, were the favored individuals.

As you will see by the proceedings of the Court which will arrive out by this steamer, VERGER undertook himself before the Court in the most violent manner. [The trial was published in yesterday's TIMES.] During the first half hour he was calm enough, and the attempts at a defiance which he made during this period were marked by a good deal of ability and tact. But as always takes place in Frenchthe provoking interrogatories of the Judge aroused what irritability there was in the prisoner's composition, and from this moment he could no longer control himself. He denounced the court in the most violent manner for not allowing his witnesses to be heard; declared that his trial was not free; that he was a prejudged and a doomed man, and that he was ready to mount the scaffold. At last he became so violent that they were obliged to conduct him to his cell, and the proceedings finished in his absence.

As soon as he left the Court his lawyer, M. NOGENT one of the ablest men of the French bar, undertook the conduct of the prisoner's defence. His plea, the only rational one, was that of insanity. But he urged it so faintly that it was evident the prisoner, and his friend in that assembly, not even in the person of the advocate the Court had given him.

The verdict of the Jury was rendered at 5¾ o'clock, when the Judge immediately pronounced the condemnation of death. The Jury was out half an hour. At 6 o'clock the balance of the trial, which the prisoner had not heard, together with the pleadings, the verdict of the Jury and the condemnation to death, were read to him in the prison. To show his contempt for the Court and its judgment, he ordered the officers to leave his cell, with vehement exclamations of derision.

VERGER's act and subsequent conduct is resumed in this: He is a man of the most brutal and violent passion, with an inordinate amount of self-esteem and ambition. But his brain was not properly balanced, and this led him to excesses in everything. The church discarded him for a variety of reasons; for disrespect towards his superiors; for a violence of conduct totally incompatible with his priestly calling; for heresy in opposing the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and the decree which interdicts the marrying of the priesthood. He believed that he possessed great talent, and that he was called to a high mission in the church. When he saw all his hopes blighted by his suspension from the priesthood, he determined on revenge, and finally settled on the Archbishop as the proper object upon which to wreak it. This revenge he admits he was nurturing for ten months. The fatal, and it may be added magnificent manner in which he accomplished it, attests at once talent, steadiness of purpose, a sane mind, and an exquisite brutality. He sought a legitimate immortality in the church, and losing that, sought an illegitimate one in the scaffold, and in one of the most remarkable assassinations on record, and he has succeeded. His name will go down to posterity in the black list of assassins who have dishonored the epoch and the people among whom they lived.

Yesterday morning, VERGER was put into a straight-jacket to prevent his doing violence to himself or to those who were obliged to enter his cell. He demanded the privilege to write an appeal to the Emperor against the injustice of the manner in which his trial was conducted. The letter was written after his dictation, and when finished, he was liberated in order to sign it. At this moment the abbé of the prison, whose presence he had demanded, entered, and VERGER threw himself into his arms. He seemed overjoyed to see him, and asked that he should return again the next day. He seemed moved by better sentiments than the day previous.

Three days were granted to the prisoner, as is usual in France, to make an appeal for a new trial. VERGER has made the appeal, and his application will be heard day after to-morrow. Without doubt, it will be rejected, and perhaps before a week passes around, he will have mounted the terrible guillotine.

### AMERICANS PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR.

The following ladies and gentlemen were presented to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, on Sunday, Jan. 11, by Mr. MASON, American Minister:

Mrs. and Miss Vinton, Boston.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mason, N. Y.
Dr. and Miss Sharpless, Pa.
Col. Goze, Ala.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Manton, R. I.
Mr. Parrish, Pa.
Mr. Arnold, R. I.
Mr. and Mrs. Watts, N. Y.
Mr. Benjamin, N. Y.
Mrs. Richards, N. Y.
Mrs. and Miss Eckford, N. Y.
Dr. Hudson, Conn.
Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott.
Mrs. Benjamin, N. Y.
Mr. Chapin, R. I.
Mrs. Brandagee, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Cowdin, N. Y.
Mr. and Miss Emlen, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, N. Y.
Miss Henderson, N. Y.
Mr. Forbes, do.
Mr. E. Curtis.
Mrs. and Miss Sorbé, La.
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, La.
Dr. Percy, Va.
Mrs. Panon, La.
Mrs. Worthington, Md.
Misses Emma and Sarah Mason, Va.
Dr. McPheeters, Va.
Mr. Payton, N. O.
Mrs. and Miss Hero, N. O.
Dr. Pancoast, Phila.
Mrs. Morse, N. Y.
Mrs. Livingston, N. Y.
Dr. Slack, N. Y.
Mrs. and Misses Dounan, La.
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Maine.
Mr. and Mrs. Penyn, N. Y.
Mr. Kelley, N. Y.
Mrs. Middleton, D. C.
Dr. Miller, R. I.
Col. and Mrs. Sparks, N. Y.
Mrs. Van Zandt, N. Y.
Miss Waldron, N. Y.
Mr. and Miss Renick, N. Y.
Mr. & Miss Burgwyn, N. Y.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Forbes, N. Y.
Dr. Morris, N. Y.
Miss Creighton, Pa.
Mrs. James, La.
Dr. Shauver, Va.
Mr. Benjamin, N. Y.

MALAKOFF.

### Expected Trouble in Spain—Position of Narvaez at Court.

*From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.*

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 16th inst., says:

Gen. NARVAEZ is on the eve of a great battle. Under a constitutional system political battles are fought in Parliament, openly and before the eyes of the public. Under the régime like the present in Spain these battles are fought in the palace, in the ante-chambers of the Queen or King, and the elements of war are the intrigues of courtiers or of the political personages who have the *entrée* there. By way of premonitory symptom the Court does not fail to show its ill-humor on every favorable occasion to Gen. NARVAEZ, who has hitherto seemed indifferent about it. A few days since NARVAEZ appeared at the Opera in the box set apart for the Ministers, accompanied by a lady of great beauty, and supposed to be a relation of his. It was intimated to him that the Court saw with displeasure that this lady occupied the place which belonged to the other Ministers, who were consequently obliged to to contract themselves with the back seats of the box. General NARVAEZ endeavored to ennoble himself, but three nights ago he appeared with the same lady, and occupied the same post. When the Queen entered her box NARVAEZ went as usual to pay his respects, but Her Majesty turned her back upon him, and did not even return his salute. But, what was "the unkindest cut of all," Her Majesty turned her eyes to the box where General O'DONNELL was sitting, and was pleased to salute him in the most gracious, gracious and affectionate manner. NARVAEZ looked black as thunder. You may judge how the audience was amused at these exhibitions. Do not accuse us of ill-nature; the mutual jealousies, hatreds and fears of those who alternately oppress and ruin the country are but poor satisfaction for us—but it is all we have. These slights, added to the manœuvres of the Absolutists, which are every day more menacing, convince NARVAEZ that a storm is coming of which the issue is doubtful. If he come out of it successfully, he will very probably strengthen his Government with a few Constitutional Moderados, who will in their side are also at work. In the meantime the anxiety is great in Madrid. We hear dark rumors of approaching troubles, and it is known that some superior officers have informed the authorities of the agitation and dissatisfaction said to appear among some of the troops. The precautions adopted in consequence have only tended to increase the agitation of the city.

### Damage to American Shipping in the Mersey.

WRECK OF THE CONFEDERATION.

*From the European Times, Jan. 23.*

A strong gale from the northwest swept over Liverpool and neighborhood on Thursday night, increasing in severity after midnight, and at 4 o'clock in the morning was at its height. Fears were entertained that much damage would be sustained by the large fleet of outward-bound vessels which went to sea on Thursday, as well as by the many coasting vessels likely to be driven ashore. Already four of the outward-bound craft have returned to port, viz.: The *Tees*, bound for Charleston; the *Otis*, for St. Michaels; the *Harris*, for Lisbon, and the *Shakespeare*, for Maranzalle.

A fine American ship, of 1,150 tons, the *Confederation*, which cleared from Philadelphia on the 19th December, under the command of Captain CORNELL, was telegraphed off the Welsh coast on Thursday afternoon, and at 9 A. M. yesterday went on shore on the south side of the Victoria Channel, and hoisted signals of distress. She, however, afterwards floated off, but having lost her rudder, she again drove ashore near the former place, where she remains, and is expected to become a total wreck. The crew were saved by the life-boat, which proceeded to the assistance of the *Confederation* as soon as the signals of distress were perceived.

A brig, the *Mermaid*, was driven ashore yesterday afternoon, on Dutchman's Bank, and immediately hoisted signals of distress. In the Mersey several casualties are reported—happily unattended with loss of life. The *Miles*, from Baltimore, dragged her anchors and went ashore on the Devil's Bank, but afterwards got off by the assistance of two steam-tugs, with loss of anchors and chains.

### THE WRECK OF THE AMERICAN SHIP KILBY.

*From the London Star.*

A few days since the American ship *Kilby* was seen, during a fresh gale and hazy weather, upon the coast off the coast of the North Land Head of the Goodwin. The ever-active harbor-master of Ramsgate immediately dispatched to the scene of danger the Commissioner's steamer, with the Northumberland life-boat in tow. They soon approached the ship, and perseveringly remained by her. The storm rose, however, and away the ship filling fast and breaking up. The captain and his wife, the steward and his wife, the whole of the men, and fifteen other persons were taken off by the Ramsgate life-boat, which soon transferred them to the steamer, to which every available comfort was administered to them. They were all afterwards safely landed at Ramsgate at 9 o'clock in the morning. Thus this valuable life-boat has again been instrumental in preserving a large number of human beings from an inevitable death; for the Goodwin Sands, as every seafaring humanity would desire if every exposed point was similarly provided with the means of saving life from wrecks.

### THE PEAGUE ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP JAMES L. BOGART, IN THE MERSEY.

We published yesterday an account of this affair and of the appearance of the parties before the authorities of Liverpool. The following is the continuation:

The adjourned hearing of the case in connection with the collision between 16 seamen and the first and second mates of the American ship *James L. Bogart* while lying in the Mersey, was resumed on the afternoon of Jan. 23d, at the Birkenhead Police Court, before Rev. R. M. FIELDEN, Major-General the Hon. S. E. CUST, and other magistrates.

At the last hearing the Court declined to enter into the charge of mutiny, as being out of their jurisdiction, and they found that there was no case of assault against 15 of the 16 of the crew, but they retained the second mate (PETER CAMPBELL) and three of the men, LOTZ HYATT, JEREMIAH JONES, and JOSEPH WILLIAMS (colored men) in custody, it having been asserted that they had used dangerous weapons. PETER CAMPBELL used a revolver, and wounded JAMES CHRISTIE, who lies at the Birkenhead Hospital in a dangerous state. The first mate (JAMES O'FURSE) had his head split open during the struggle. He was removed to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, and is not expected to recover.

Mr. HARMAN appeared for the American Consul; Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. SNOWBALL for the colored prisoners, having been retained by some philanthropic gentlemen in Liverpool to defend the crew; and Mr. CONWAY, barrister, for the shipping-master.

JOHN ROBINSON, the boatswain, (a colored man,) was brought up under a warrant. Being sworn he said, on Saturday he shipped on board the *J. L. Bogart*, for Mobile, as an able seaman. He signed the articles in the office of Mr. MARTIN, shipping-master. Went on board on Sunday morning, the vessel then lying in the Mersey. On Monday morning, about 4¾ o'clock, the crew turned to, witness then having been made boatswain. On mustering the men he found that there were only 16 of the crew, but not including the captain and two mates. The first mate (O'FURSE) told him to take what men he wanted forward, and to order two others to the foremast gallant rigging. At this point two men, one of whom was JAMES CHRISTIE, the wounded man at the hospital, were complaining to the first and second mates that they had not shipped for the *James L. Bogart*, but for the *Robin Hood*, bound for Antigua. These two men were brought aboard on Sunday night, in a boat, the hands in which hailed for the *Robin Hood*, and the second mate of the *J. L. Bogart* hailed back "This is the *Robin Hood*." When the two men complained on Monday morning, the two mates began to ill-use them and others with their fists and the buttends of their pistols. The captain was not on board. The men had not refused to work. They ran on the forecastle, and the second mate followed them and shot at them with his revolver. They each fired three shots. CAMPBELL (the second mate) shot CHRISTIE in the thigh. The mates, after firing six times, went aft, reloaded, and commenced firing again. O'FURSE loaded both the pistols, and gave one to CAMPBELL. There was no resistance by the men until the mate shot CHRISTIE. O'FURSE then went up to JEREMIAH JONES (a negro) and shot at him, but the contents of the pistol missed. JONES then struck the first mate with a capstan-bar, which he picked up after he had been shot at. (The capstan-bar was produced. It was stained with blood.) CAMPBELL was armed with a cutlass as well as a revolver. In going forward he dropped the cutlass, and LOTZ HYATT (a Malay) picked it up. I saw the mate ill-use JOHN BAPTIZE, (a fine-looking negro,) and they afterwards put him in irons. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, (a negro,) one of the prisoners, was kicked, knocked down, and stamped upon by the second mate before the affray commenced.

Mr. SNOWBALL contended that JONES used weapons only in self-defence, and that under the circumstances he could not be held responsible, even if the first mate died.

JAMES HARRISON, the pilot, confirmed the statement of the boatswain in every particular.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in addressing the Court, asserted that if the first and second mates had been left dead on deck it would have served them right. [Applause.]

The Bench thought there was no case against HYATT or WILLIAMS, but that JONES should be remanded, seeing that the life of O'FURSE was still in danger; they had no doubt that if O'FURSE were to die, and JONES were to be committed, a Jury would acquit him. If he should be pronounced out of danger, JONES would be at once acquitted, and O'FURSE would be charged with felonious shooting.

WILLIAMS and HYATT were discharged, but JONES was admitted to bail to appear again when required. The bail was found by the same philanthropic gentlemen who had provided the legal assistance.

### How the China War is viewed in Russia.

*From the St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Paris Débats.*

The news of the attack on Canton by the English fleet has produced a considerable sensation here. It appears certain that dépôts of goods belonging to Russian merchants have been burnt, and that their loss of property has been considerable. This act, which is perfectly unjustifiable, and for which no serious motive can be assigned, is regarded as the prelude to the conquest which the English propose to themselves to make of the Island of Chusan. The Russian Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the English, and of all the plans which they meditate in China, and for which purpose they have been for some years past very quietly increasing the naval force on that station, until they have now a very formidable fleet there. All the intrigues carried on by English agents with a view to ruin the important commercial relations which the Russian merchants carry on with China through the town of Kiachta, are well known at St. Petersburg. It does not unfrequently happen that large quantities of tea of the finest qualities thus imported by land into Russia are purchased by English houses, and sent to London.

It is well known with what jealousy the English watch the progress of the Russian military and commercial establishments on the river Amur, where we already touch, by the south of Siberia, for a distance of more than 400 kilometres (250 miles,) on the Chinese frontier. All the triangle between that part of Siberia and of the Amur, and of which Nicholaief has been designed by the Emperor to be the new capital, may be now considered as definitely belonging to the Russian empire. The intelligent men who were sent some years ago into those distant countries, have so well secured Russian domination there that all commercial affairs with the Chinese provinces may be said to be exclusively in the hands of Russian merchants. The anxiety of the English to dislodge the Russians from these countries may be thus readily conceived, but they will have the more difficulty in effecting their purpose that the different Russian military establishments along the Amur are becoming every day more and more formidable. It must be also remembered that the English made a fruitless attempt in 1839 to penetrate with their squadron into this river, the mouth of which has been since so well fortified that it would now cost immense efforts and sacrifices to force this new Cronstadt with vessels of war.

### The Proposed Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway.

*From the London Star, Jan. 22.*

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, held last night, Mr. WRIGHTSON, Governor of the Bank of England, read an elaborate and interesting paper on Central America and the proposed Honduras and Inter-Oceanic Railway. He commenced by the expression of his conviction that Central America should be the chosen spot whence the navies of the world should radiate, and where the city of universal brotherhood should be founded. In respect of geographical position, it almost realized the ancient idea of the centre of the world. Not only does it connect the two grand divisions of the American continent, the Northern with the Southern hemisphere, but its ports open to Europe and Africa on the East, and to Polynesia, Asia, and Australia on the West. Here, too, the continent shrinks to its narrowest limits; and standing upon some high peak of the Cordilleras, the adventurous traveler, with the sky of eternal Summer above, and the verdure of an unfading, tropical vegetation around him, may look down upon the restless Atlantic—the great highway of commerce—on one hand, and upon the broad Pacific rolling its unknown waters over half the globe, on the other. With the assistance of maps, Mr. WRIGHTSON, after these preliminary remarks, gave an accurate description of the line of route of the projected Railway, and of the ports in connection with it. He also gave a historical sketch of the country, and afforded valuable information respecting its products, imports and exports. After adverting to the rupture that was recently apprehended between England and America, arising out of differences of opinion respecting Central America, he expressed a hope that with the settlement of this question the last cause of difference between the two countries here disappeared, however, and that the white-winged dove of peace which recently reached these shores "shall be received as she was sent," as the messenger of the "love and respect of the people and Congress of the *United States* to the Queen and the people of England."

### Particulars of the Hurricane in the Philippine Islands.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter from Manila, dated the end of November, giving the following details of the late hurricane in the Philippine Islands:

"About the middle of last month we had very heavy gales from the westward, but about the 26th the weather became more calm and the wind veered round to the south. On the 30th there was a complete calm, with particular indications which are well known to the inhabitants as presaging some violent collision of the elements, and considerable uneasiness prevailed. In the morning of the 27th the wind rose suddenly, and went on increasing in violence during the whole of the day, and became at length one of the most terrific hurricanes that had ever been witnessed in the colony. Trees were torn up by the roots, houses carried away, and men and animals in the fields dashed to the ground with terrific violence. All the island of Sands is literally ravaged, and the town of Manilla only presents the appearance of a heap of ruins; the quays and houses along the banks of the Passig have been blown into the river; in the capital alone upwards of 6,000 houses have been destroyed. All the archipelago of the Philippines has suffered; Mindanao, Soulou, Palawan, Leyte, and Panay have been completely desolated. On the small island of Samar, where there were 800 buildings, not a house or tree now remains—all have been swept away. Boats which had been previously moored there have been since found several miles inland, and a vessel of 200 tons, the property of the island, has been dried up by the force of the wind. On the glacis of the city of Manilla some guns were blown from their carriages and carried to a distance of more than 300 yards. The number of houses destroyed is immense, far greater than was at first supposed. The loss of vessels on the coast is not yet known, but it must have been very considerable. This hurricane, which lasted altogether about eight hours, exceeded in violence that of 1776, and was felt in all the Philippines at almost the same moment. It has been also felt at the Borneo and the Moluccas, and as far as Java, but in a less violent degree."

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### London Markets.

*Per Africa.*] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 23—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been steady this week, with a good business in the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. BREADSTUFFS dull, and lower. MONEY in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 93¾@93¾, ex div. for the account. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½d. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 1¾d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 76s. 6d., South American 76s. 9d.

COTTON—Prices of manufactured have been further advanced 1d. to ¼d. We have quoted Tooth Oaks and Tile £185. Sheathing 19d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 18½d.

Cocoa 6d. 100 bags good Guayaquil were taken in at 72s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—Of 185 bags at auction about two-thirds sold. Honduras silver 4s. 1d. for pea grain, 3s. 11d.@4s. for good bold, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for middling, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d. for pasty and ordinary; ordinary Black 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. Mexican silver 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. for fine bold and ordinary Black.

LACE without change. Western in barrels and tierces 70s.@72s.

COFFEE—Plantation Ceylon in good demand, and prices is higher. 220 casks, 200 barrels and bags at auction sold from 65s. for low mid. to 77s. for good mid. colory; and privately about 300 casks sold at very full prices. 94 pkgs. Mocha found buyers from 87s. 6d. to 94s. 6d. 70 bags fair clean garbled. Of Native Ceylon there is little offering, and about 1,000 bags have changed hands from 58s.@66s. for common to good ord., with fine at 97s.

COTTON—Sales for the week 8,800 bales, at about previous prices. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales for the week 41,000 bales; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d. 7⅜.

SPIRITS—Firm at 2s9.

CORN—The market is very dull, with a downward tendency. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 39s. 4d. on 102,858 qrs. returned. White American Wheat, 42s.@43s.; Red, 38s.@39s. 9 qr. Flour, 30s.@34s. 9 bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Shellac, 600 chests, principally good and fine orange, were held for 84s.@90s.; slightly blocky sold from 56s. 6d.@63s. Gambier—700 bales sold at 28s. 6d. for sound. Myrabolams—300 pkgs. sold at 9s. 6d. Camphor—firm at 89s.@93s. 9d. Ivory—80 tons at auction brought fully previous rates. Quicksilver firm at 7s. 9d.

HEMP—Quiet. St. Petersburg Clean, 498 10s. Manilla, 640 bales sea-damaged sold from £31 5s. up to £38 10s. 250 bales Sisal were sold at full prices, from £19 @£20 7s. 6d. for middling to good fair. JUTE—of 1,400 bales about half sold from £17@£17 7s. 6d. for middling; the remainder was bought at high prices, from £20 10s.@£23 10s. for fair to good.

INDIGO—The declarations for the ensuing sale now amount to 11,514 chests.

IRON—The demand is steady for Welsh; we quote Rails, 6l 5s.; Bars, £9 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 74s. for mixed numbers on Clyde.

LEAD—Firm. Common Pig £23.

LINSEED—On the spot firm, and fine samples of East India d.@1d. dearer. Sales of Taganrog on the coast have been made at gradually advancing rates, 64s. 6d. @66s. paid for outports, and 67s. delivered, is declined for late shipments.

LINSEED CAKES—The supply of foreign continues liberal, and the demand is good at previous rates.

OILS—Fish: some inquiry for Sperm at £92@£90; in other sorts nothing doing. Olives: demand continues good. Gallipoli £61@63. Rape quiet at 51s. 6d.@51s. for Brown; Refined, 54s. Cocoa Nut quiet at 45s.@51s. Palm 44s.@46s. Linseed firm at 33s., delivered.

PROVISIONS—Rough nominal at 1s. decline.

RICE—Firm, but not active. 100 casks fine Demerara sold at 8s. proof. The stock now shows a deficiency of about 2,000 puncheons as compared with last year, it being 39,735, against 24,648.

SILK—Large public sales have again been brought forward. Of 18,878 bags Bengal, and 16,520 bags Madras a large portion found buyers—Bengal, 10s.@10s. 6d. for low mid. to mid. white; 10s. for good Dacca; and 9s. 6d.@10s. for siftings; Madras, 9s. 6d.@10s. for inferior Cornings, and 10s.@10s. 6d. for good white. 9,000 bags Arracan were withdrawn at 10s.@10s. 6d. Privately, the transactions have been but trifling. Stock in London, 58,639 tons, against 14,079 same time last year.

SALTPETRE—On the spot, different of sale, and no transaction has occurred. For arrival, about Bengal has sold at 22s. for 5 ℔ cent. mfc., usual allowances. 200 bags Bengal and 545 bags Madras at auction yesterday were withdrawn at 1s. 6d., under the late nominal value, say 22s. for 5¼ ℔ cent. 27s. for 8¾ ℔ cent. Bengal, and 28s. for 4¼@8¾ ℔ cent. Madras.

SPICES—Ginger—713 bags mouldy and damaged Bengal sold at 18s.@20s. ℔ cwt. Pimento—200 bags brought 4¾d. for good bright, and 4½d.@4¾d. for coarse to mold. mixed. Pepper—160 bags Black sold at 4¾d. for fair Malabar; 70 bags Singapore White realized 8¾d. Nutmegs—14 cases Penang and Singapore sold at 1s. 8d.@2s. 9d. for small to mid. brown, and at 3s.@3s. 7d. for good; but 9 cases ord. Batavia realized 1s. 4d. Mace—20 cases sold at 3s. 6d. Cassia—6 cases Penang realized 11¼d.@1s. 5½d. for mid. to good.

SUGAR—The market has been active the last two days, but prices are very firm. The sales of West India for the week are 9,150 hhds., and of 40,000 bags Mauritius and East India the greater part found buyers. Privately considerable sales of Havana have been made at 6d. above last week's rates, say 5,000 boxes at 51s.@53s. for middling to fine yellow, and two floating cargoes for an outport, viz.: 1,900 boxes (No. 13) at 47s., partially insured, and 2,359 boxes (No. 9) at 48s., insured.

TEA—The news from China to Dec. 16, received this morning by telegraph, of continued hostilities, has caused considerable excitement in the market, and a large business has been done. We quote common Congous 1s. ½d.@1s. 1d. ℔ lb. Buyers at the former price.

TIN—Steady. Common Blocks 140s.; Bars 145s.; Straits 148s.@144s.; Banca 148s.

TALLOW—Steady at 61s. 6d. for Y. C. on the spot, 61s. 3d. for February and March, and 59s. 6d. April and January.

TOBACCO—The supply of foreign continues liberal, and the demand is good at previous rates.

WOOL—Fish: some inquiry for Sperm at £92@£90; in other sorts nothing doing. Olives: demand continues good. Gallipoli £61@63. Rape quiet at 51s. 6d.@51s. for Brown; Refined, 54s. Cocoa Nut quiet at 45s.@51s. Palm 44s.@46s. Linseed firm at 33s., delivered.

TURPENTINE—Rough nominal at 1s. decline.

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MARKET REPORTS

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, Feb. 6

PETITIONS ON THE TABLE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted during the Session of Congress, to print the petitions presented to the Senate, which were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock, M.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. BROWNLEE, of Pennsylvania.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, asked leave to present the credentials of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, elected a Representative from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Mr. ALLEN.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that the credentials be referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that they be laid on the table.

Mr. CLINGMAN withdrew his motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was agreed to.

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Mr. CLINGMAN withdrew his motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was agreed to.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR PROPOSED FREE AND EASY SPEECHES.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL ON SATURDAY EVENING DEC. 4, AT CAROLINE WESTMORE ACADEMY, No. 19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DANCING.

A SCHOOL FOR DANCING COMMENCES THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. PROFESSOR ALEXANDRE, Professor of Dancing, from Paris, will open his Academy for instruction on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Private lessons given at the Academy, or at pupils' residences. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE LECTURE ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—"The Duty of Young Men to Themselves, to Society, and to God." Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the Union Rooms, No. 7 Bible House, Astor Place, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHOP CHANGERS.—HATAWAY'S PATENT Slated zinc, 16x24, (or 16 yards), warranted for all time to be as good as tin or copper, and cheaper than either. Per description see Scientific American of Dec. 20, 1856. The whole United States for sale by dealers. Apply to J. M. HATHAWAY, No. 63 Beekman-st., N. Y.

WATCHMAKER.—WANTED, A PARTNER in the above established business, or any other of over fifty thousand dollars. To a practical man this is a rare opportunity to enter into a safe and permanent business. Apply at the store, No. 21 Maiden-lane, or by mail.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 1 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Also, a very desirable Soda Water Fountain, with 4 draughts, a marble counter, and a large quantity of Soda Water Apparatus, all in complete order. Also, a good horse and wagon. Apply at No. 1 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

$5 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber's premises, on the night of the 5th inst., a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, about 6 years old, with a small star in the forehead. Said horse was purchased of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Seth Cowell, Dec. 4, 1856.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber's premises, on the night of the 5th inst., a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, about 6 years old, with a small star in the forehead. Said horse was purchased of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Seth Cowell, Dec. 4, 1856.

$800 REWARD—STOLEN FROM NO. 78 Chrystie-st., a red LEATHER BAG, containing a number of papers of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the bag and contents to the owner, or to the Metropolitan Police Office, Jersey City. E. COUGHLIN, No. 78 Chrystie-st.

POUND—ONE LIGHT BAY HORSE, WITH A LARGE STAR IN THE FOREHEAD. Apply at the Police Office, Jersey City.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMPTY & DAWSON,
IRON AND STEEL, WAREHOUSE,
No. 277 WATER-ST.

CASTINGS AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR A CAN OF HONEY that was found in the street. Inquire at No. 6 MERCER-ST.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, suitable for the season, for sale at No. 10 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE DISSENTING CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN will hold a meeting at the Stone Church, Pierrepont-st., on MONDAY next, at 8 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of calling a mass meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th, to express their opinion on the Liquor question. All are invited to attend.

THE REV. EDWARD BONNING will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, 4th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pews free.

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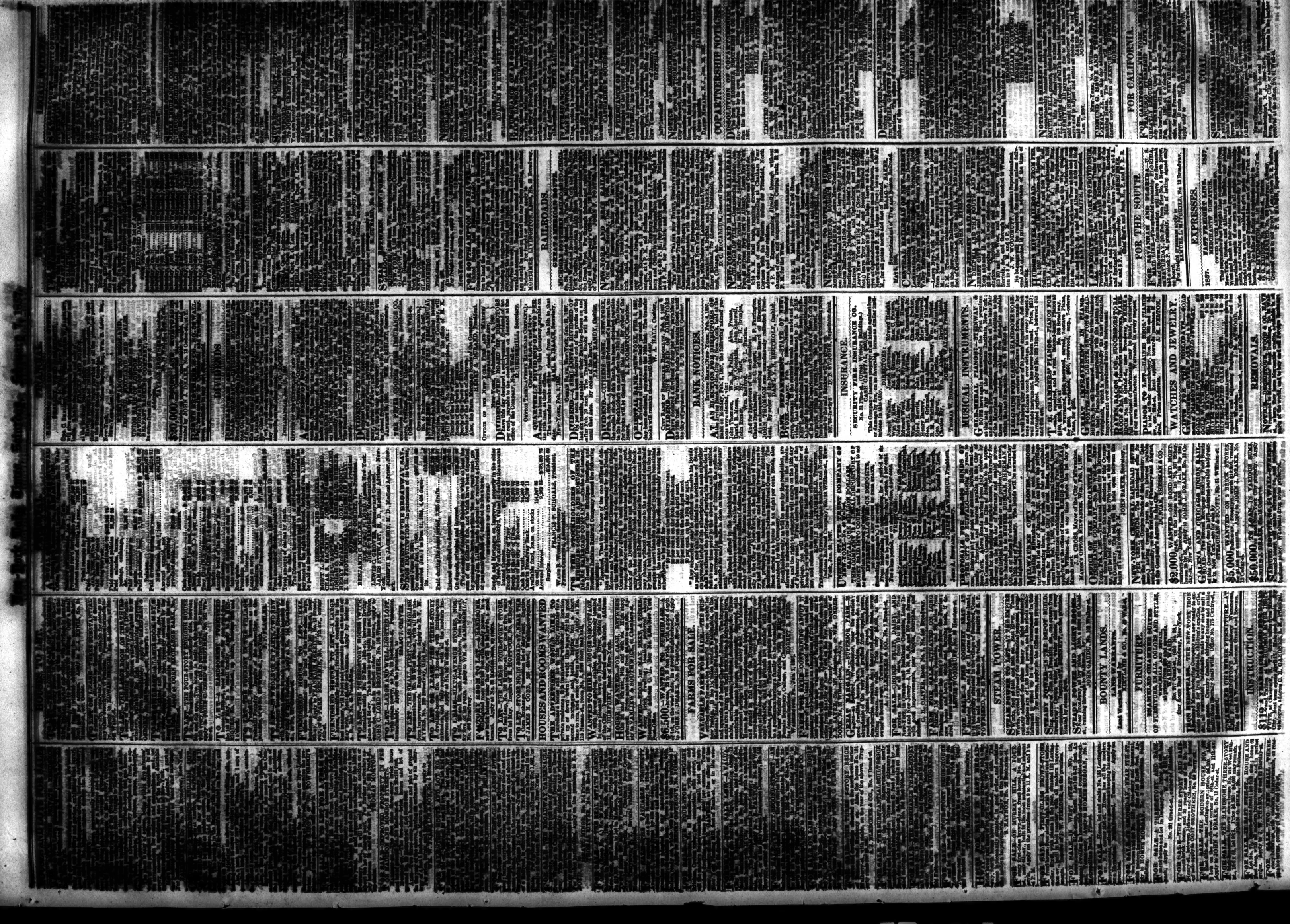

## STATE AFFAIRS.

[illegible] Clinton Hall—Fatal Accident in Queens County—Incorporation of Cemeteries—Taxes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

Small weekly the Assembly devotes its entire [illegible] to the consideration of the General orders. To [illegible] one of them. The claim of JERRY O'BRIEN [illegible] has been an institution for the last two or three sessions [illegible] by my lamented predecessor, and how much longer it [illegible] I know not. To-day it came up in order, and was [illegible] a lengthy discussion. The claim of JERRY [illegible] was one deemed, and doubtless would [illegible] considered the disaster of having the enacting [illegible] stricken out, had not Mr. WOODS, of New-York, [illegible] to the rescue. The style and manner of that [illegible] gentleman, though peculiar to himself, never fails to impress the House. His familiarity with an [illegible] that is totally unknown even to the most accomplished linguists—his independence of the [illegible] of construction that are so embarrassing to others [illegible] with the striking originality and force of the [illegible] he addresses, give to him a position that [illegible] his own. After his effort of to-day, it was plain [illegible] that JERRY's claim was a fixed fact. By a decision [illegible] the Committee refrained striking out the [illegible] clause. This was a great victory for the orators [illegible] emphatic indorsement of the legislator—a victory [illegible] had command of which Mr. WOODS might well [illegible] proud. And yet it was pleasant to see that while [illegible] fully appreciated this tribute to his genius, he still [illegible] the genial familiar intercourse with the [illegible] for which he is so proverbial. It was pleasant [illegible] notice that while receiving their congratulations [illegible] still kept himself down to their level. It takes a [illegible] order of genius to maintain an equilibrium under [illegible] and Mr. WOODS was equal to the [illegible]

[illegible] other bill that seemed to be of general interest [illegible] their revising the fees allowed to Justices [illegible] Constables and witnesses, in civil cases. The [illegible] was to more than two hundred per cent. The friends of the measure urged its adoption, upon [illegible] that the law fees paid Justices and officers of [illegible] Courts had induced a vast amount of unnecessary and pernicious litigation. In common phrase, justice had become "cheap and nasty." From the [illegible] with which these propositions were received, I judge that the experiment of cheap justice has been a failure. The fact that it costs so little to commence a suit, and so little to protract a defence, induces parties to prosecute and defend, without any regard to the merits of the matters in dispute. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

We make prominent boast of our public charities—we are rather given to proclaim them from the house-tops and the street-corners. To some extent, we are justified. But public charities are monuments of which we may well be proud. But bounteous as they are, they are nothing in comparison with the unceasing current of tenderness which flows through private channels. A pleasing incident in our Senate this morning illustrates this. The Committee of the Senate that last year undertook the task of visiting the poor houses, found in the poor house of Wyoming County an old man who had served in the army under WASHINGTON. This fact they stated in their report. This discovery came to the knowledge of a gentleman living at Boston, who at once transmitted to the Committee a letter in which he expresses a desire that the old soldier should be placed in a respectable boarding-house. If this could be done he would pay the expense; or if the authorities of Wyoming County would send the veteran to Boston, he would pay the expense, and give satisfactory guarantees that the old gentleman should be well cared for during his declining years. The only reason given for this generosity is that the writer's father was a soldier under WASHINGTON, and he felt uneasy that any person who might have been the companion in arms of his father should have to die the tenant of a poor-house. It is a matter of regret that the writer refused to permit the publication of his name.

A resolution introduced in the Senate this morning [illegible] the manner of assessing taxes [illegible] Companies. The bill has so general [illegible] that I have copied it for publication:

[illegible] fourth section of the fourth title of [illegible] chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, entitled: "Regulations concerning the assessment of taxes on incorporated Companies, and the collection of the taxes," and the ninth section of said title, as amended by chapter 500 of the laws of 1855, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The fifteenth section of said title is hereby amended to read as follows: The amount of taxes assessed on all incorporated Companies liable to taxation shall be set down by the Board of Supervisors in the fifth column of the corporation assessment roll, and shall form a part of the moneys to be collected by the Collector.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of every Company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been assessed in the assessment roll, or as shall have been exempted by law, together with its surplus profits or reserved funds, exceeding ten per cent of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the county.

SEC. 4. The deposits in any Bank for Savings which are due to depositors, and the accumulations in any Life Insurance Company organized under the laws of this State, so far as the said accumulations are held for the exclusive benefit of the assured, shall not be liable to taxation, other than the real estate and stocks which may be owned by such Bank or Company, and which are now liable to taxation under the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The 51st section of said title is hereby amended to read as follows: The Comptroller shall furnish the Attorney-General with the names of the Companies and Banks refusing or neglecting to pay the taxes imposed upon them, with the amount due from them respectively; and the Attorney-General shall thereupon file a petition in the Supreme Court against every such Company or Bank for the discovery and sequestration of its property.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court, on the filing of such petition, or on the coming in of the answer thereto, may order such part of the property of such Company or Bank to be sequestrated as shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of satisfying the taxes in arrear, with the costs of prosecution; and the Court may also, at the discretion, enjoin such Company or Bank, and the officers thereof, from any further proceedings under their charter or act of incorporation, and may order and direct such other proceedings as shall be deemed necessary to compel the payment of such taxes and costs.

### A STATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Mr. STEPHENS, this morning, handed up a memorial asking for the establishment of a State Hospital for women, similar in its objects to the Hospital which has been in operation, on a small scale, for the past two years, in Second-avenue, New-York. The memorial is signed by 126 physicians, comprising all the Professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the University Medical College, all the Professors in the New-York Medical College, most of the surgeons and physicians in the several Hospitals, and all the physicians in the four City Dispensaries, together with a large number of practitioners in the City not [illegible]

By Mr. FOOT, to prohibit trotting in the opposite [illegible] of Jefferson Market in Albany.

To define the powers and jurisdiction of the City Judge.

PRIVATE CHARTER.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

To authorize the establishment of Female Asylums in the State.

To amend the charter of the Norwegian Seamen's Church.

ASSEMBLY...ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Senate and House disagreeing on the amendments to the bill authorizing the sale of the Brick Church, and other property to the United Brethren, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the part of the Assembly.

Messrs. FOOT, BAKER, BOWEN, LEAVENWORTH, and VARNUM presented a large number of petitions on various subjects,—among others, for the removal of the Quarantine; and from Merchants of New-York, asking the privilege now conceded to Banks, to pay their notes at discount.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY reported favorably on the bill authorizing a further loan of $1,400,000 for a New-York Reservoir.

The bill to establish a National Vaccine Institution was reported upon unfavorably.

Mr. WAKEMAN reported a bill providing for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for a purchase of a site for the building and appoints Commissioners to locate the new Quarantine; authorizes the sale of the present site and buildings, and returns the appropriation from the proceeds.

The bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Providing for extension of time for completing the Erie, New-York City, and Black River Railroads.

To prevent extortion by Railroad Companies.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in Albany and New-York.

To allow farmers a reduction of $300 on real personal assessments.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize PETER COOPER to found a Scientific Institution.

Mr. MARSH introduced a bill to repeal the act regulating stage routes in New-York.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill to repeal the third section of the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions in New-York.

The special order was the consideration of the resolution relating to the Registry Law, but the subject was postponed till 12 o'clock, Wednesday.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on Thesday, Thursday, and Friday, commencing next week.

Mr. MARSH called up the resolutions appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration.

After debate, the resolutions were lost.

A motion was then made to adjourn over until Monday, which was lost.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly reassembled at 7 P. M., but a quorum not being present, JOHN J. REILLY moved for a call of the House.

The lobbies were cleared and the doors closed.

Some excitement occurred during the call in consequence of some of the liberal members obtaining an entrance into the House through a window, but the call being suspended their breach of discipline was suffered to pass unnoticed for.

The general calendar was taken up and several bills mostly of a private character moved forward to a third reading.

### New-York Matters Before the Committee on Cities and Villages.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Committee on Cities and Villages met this afternoon, to hear testimony on the proposed Police and Court bills. The Committee will resume the hearing of those interested in Brooklyn matters next Wednesday week.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

George Smith was found guilty of burglary. He broke into the store of Gumpracht Prayer, in West Broadway, on the 4th January last, and stole about $300 men's clothing. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Lafferty pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Joseph Lawrence and John Healey were tried for breaking into the store No. 100 Warren-street, on the 14th of last month, and stealing about $3 in small change. Found guilty and sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Wilhelm Myer, a middle-aged man, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

*Bownes* vs. *Logan*.—This is an action for a specific performance by defendant of his contract to buy a lot of land and for damages. The only damages, where no special damages are alleged or suggested, consist of interest on contract price from times fixed for performance to time of the judgment. There was no occasion for a writ of inquiry. Inquisition set aside, on payment by defendant of costs thereof, and of $7 costs of opposing this motion.

*John Graham* vs. *J. T. Foster*.—Motion denied. The Code does not confer the power to issue a commission in such a case; nor is it conferred by any pre-existing statute. The commission applied for was to examine a witness whose testimony was thought material, on a supplementary examination of one of the defendants.

### MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

INTERESTING THEATRICAL SUITS.

*Falk* vs. *John Greenwood, Jr.*—The plaintiff is assignee of one L. Possnanski, and the defendant is the proprietor of the American Museum. Possnanski was engaged by Chas. T. Paraloe, the defendant's agent, as leader of the Museum orchestra, at $20 a week, and entered upon the engagement on the 1st of September. He continued therein for three months and one week, when he was discharged by the defendant through his manager, C. W. Clarke, on the ground of incapacity. The next Monday, however, and every other Monday since, when he could find Mr. Greenwood, he has offered his services to him, alleging that the engagement was for the season. But Mr. G. always refused them. This suit was brought for the balance of the salary till the present time, and was sold to the plaintiff for $40.

It appearing by the assignor's own evidence that he was not engaged for the season, and that there was good ground for his discharge, His Honor non-suited the plaintiff.

SUIT FOR AUTHOR'S PAY.

*John J. Smith* vs. *Otto Hoym et al.*—This was a suit brought by the defendant, as assignee of one Alfred Waldmer, for labor in translating the English play of *Werner* (adapted from Byron) into German, for the defendants, who are the proprietors of the German Theatre in the Bowery. The assignor swore to the agreement to translate it, and that the labor was worth $150.

*C. I. P. Ware* was sworn, and testified that he was a translator and writer of plays; that he generally received $50 an act, and sometimes more. He also translated for Miss Julia Bennett and Mr. Kelley.

On the other side it was testified that the translation was badly done, and that $10 to $20 per act was the usual price paid for five-act pieces, when done well.

It appearing in evidence that the piece was not translated well, and that there was no certain contract, while the price charged was too high, the plaintiff was non-suited, with $10 costs and allowance to defendants.

[Advertisement.]

THE ASSASSINATIONS AT NIGHT

Are alarmingly numerous, indeed; but, so are the murders by daylight. Thousands of innocent men, women and children are slaughtered in cold blood, that we fancy die because their term of life has been shortened by the will of Providence. Thousands, for instance, who have had consumption, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and "minister's sore throat," who have had the palsy, the rheumatism, scrofula and diseases of the blood; thousands of such have gone down to the grave who might now be living here in health and beauty, had they only used that certain, cheap and prompt remedy for all such disorders, Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDREW J. FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 302 Broadway; and C. H. RING, No. 199 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

The present relaxing weather will be a cause of much sickness to those who are not watchful of the state of their bowels. The sore throat, croups, costiveness and many fevers will all pass harmless when DR. BRANDRETH'S pills are used. Beware of counterfeits. All pills having "241 Broadway" on the side label are counterfeits. Purchase at No. 48 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Sold also at No. 28 Division-street. BRANDRETH'S pills are a treasure of health, because they abstract all impurities from the blood. 25 cents a box, with full directions. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

READER! STOP AND THINK!—Would you know yourself, your faults, add how to correct them? your capabilities, and how to make the most of them? in what profession, occupation, or sphere you may best succeed? Go to the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 306 Broadway, and have your character thoroughly delineated. Have a Chart and full written description, and you may then know all these things and much more.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!—The new local piece of Gotham, "Daylight and Gaslight," at Barnum's Museum, is a great success. It draws excellent and applauding audiences, and is played to admiration. It will be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening.

### DR. HUNTER ON THE REGULAR OR ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

I use the term allopathic in the conventional sense, merely because it is necessary to distinguish the old practice from that of the new movie, homœopathy and water cure. Does the usual practice hold out any hope to the consumptive, that by a faithful employment of it he will be restored to health? I think not; but what says experience? Where are the evidences of its success? On every hand we witness the melancholy examples of its failure. When we find, not a single nation only, but the entire civilized world, united in the belief that consumption is an incurable disease, we need go no further than to ask what has been the success of the treatment employed. But why generalize or take popular impressions, when we have demonstrative proofs in the writings of the most profound and practical authors in the profession, that cure by this practice is rarely aimed at. The patient himself has it being treated with the expectation of his recovering, and the physician entertains no such opinion. *He knows* that the course he is pursuing is only palliative, or, worse than that—experimental.

It will not be denied that the great body of the people of this country honestly believe in the incurability of consumption, and this conviction they have drawn from the *failure of the regular practice*. Most persons suppose the practice of the profession to be a definite plan of treatment, adopted and employed by all; that all doctors within the ranks of the profession subscribe to this plan; and that those who do not are outside of it, and not recognised by the regular faculty. But what will they say when I tell them that there are more sects in the profession than exist out of it; that there is no such thing as a regular practice adopted by the profession; and that *each doctor has his hobby*, and in this disease drives it until he gets his patient into the grave? But let us review these in detail.

TENDENCY TO BLOODLETTING.—Some two hundred years ago Dr. Morton, a distinguished English physician and a man of great authority in his day, advanced an erroneous theory, the basis of which was stated as follows: "Consumption being the result of inflammation of the lung structure, bleedings frequently repeated are the proper remedy." From this time it became very common to bleed from the arm, and to apply leeches over the chest. The aim was to subdue the inflammation, on which the disease was believed to depend. After a time it became known that inflammation rarely if ever produced consumption, and the theory was abandoned; but not so the *practice* of bleeding. This had, at first, no beneficial effect, and it was continued, though of late years few, except in the early stages of the disease, have had the boldness to employ it. In the incipient stage it is still employed, and to its pernicious influence in weakening the powers of life, many persons, merely suffering at the time from irritation of the air-passages, owe the subsequent development of tubercles. *Consumption is essentially a disease of debility.* The powers of life are always weak before it is set up. They become still more feeble as it advances. If we would save the patient, we must support his strength to the utmost, at the same time that we strive to arrest the disease which is exhausting him. *Bleeding*, then, even in the first stage, only *prostrates the system*, and brings it more fully under the control of the disease, which, as a consequence, runs a more rapid course.

Let it not be supposed that this practice is not supported by many great names. It is advocated in the works of the famous DR. MEAD, of London, Dr. Dover, Sir John Pringle, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Munro, Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, and Dr. Hosmack, of New-York. We mention these names merely to show that this treatment is recommended and was practiced freely until within the last few years. As to its influence we have only one opinion, and that is, that it always weakens the powers of life, and hastens the progress of the disease.

In my next letter I shall consider the treatment of consumption by "emetics." Your ob't servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 839 Broadway.

FEBRUARY, 7, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, simple and effective gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, the most delicious, effective and innocuous of all vermifuges, are working wonders among children of all ages, in the removal of worms. They contain no mineral element. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, prepared by a new process, acts simultaneously as a disinfectant, alterative and invigorant, curing scrofula and all eruptions, and revitalising the blood. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DESERVED PRAISE.—We find the following notice in a Washington paper: "We cannot do the public a greater service (particularly those who are liable to overtax the vocal organs) than to call attention to BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. The article is highly valued in Boston, where they are manufactured, and with members of Congress and public singers they are exceedingly popular, being a pleasant and natural auxiliary to the physical efforts made by public speakers and vocalists."

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Miss HATHAWAY'S great benefit bill of last evening, we perceive, is to be repeated to-night. This will please the number who were unable to gain admittance last evening, in consequence of the dense crowd. The pieces are all favorites, viz: "Savage and Maiden," "Blind Boy," "School in an Uproar," and the laughable Burlesque of "Damlo and Pythio." On Monday will be produced the new Drama of "Orion, the Gold Beater," and revival of the popular Pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A REMEDY IN ALL CLIMATES.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimony of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that in all climates and localities the famous Pills are an absolute specific for bilious diseases, dyspepsia and bowel complaints. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 75c. to 85c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

### The Brooklyn Police Department.

The Police Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, when the following distribution of the Police force (under the reduction) was agreed upon in Committee:

| Wards. | Pres't force. | Red'd to. | Wards. | Pres't force. | Red'd to. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 13 |
| 2 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 13 |
| 3 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| 4 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 12 |
| 5 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 10 |
| 6 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 8 |
| 7 and 19 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 8 |
| 8 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 6 |
| 9 | 16 | 10 | 19 (new) | — | 6 |
| 10 | 20 | 13 | | | |
| Total | | | | 309 | 198 |

### The Ship Zingara on Fire—Accidents.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer RICHE, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, discovered smoke issuing from the ship *Zingara*, lying at Baxter's wharf. The alarm was given and the firemen promptly repaired to the spot, rendering all the assistance in their power, and succeeded in saving the ship from destruction. The fire is supposed to have been the result of accident—a coal of fire falling from the stove in the cabin, which had burnt through to the hold, where was a quantity of salts, when discovered. The firemen worked until 8 o'clock, three hours and a half, and then were compelled to scuttle the ship, which was done in two and a half fathoms of water. The hull it is supposed is not damaged to any great extent, but the raising the ship and putting her in order again will incur an expense of some $10,000.

The *Zingara* is a new ship of 715 tons, built in Pembroke, Me., for Messrs. FOSTER & NICKERSON, of New-York, and had on board 31,000 bushels of corn when she took fire. She was insured for about half her value in Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

FRANK GORMAN, of Flushing, Long Island, and JAMES BROWN, of Jamaica, Long Island, were thrown both off down the main track. The former had his shoulder blade broken, and the latter had his skull fractured.

[Advertisement.]

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—An adjourned meeting will be held this evening at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston, near Court-street, at 7½ o'clock, for the organization of a Society and call of pastor.

## MARRIED.

MUNSON—TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, in 4th-st., by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Mr. EBASTUS MUNSON to Mrs. CORNELIA A. TOMPKINS, both of this City.

VINTEN—GLOUCESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. John P. Thompson, T. YOUMANS VINTEN, M. D., to Miss EMMA, daughter of Rev. James M. Gloucester, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

NORRIS—STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Cook, JOSEPH P. NORRIS, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia, to FRANCES ANN, daughter of John A. Stevens, Esq., of this City.

MEAD—PIERSON.—At Sharon Hall, Clinton-place, N. J., on Thursday, Feb 5, by Rev. Lewis E. Dunn, BENJAMIN F. MEAD and EMMA L., only daughter of Daniel Pierson, Esq.

ATHAULT—LAWRENCE.—At Westbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. W. Martin Smith, ATHAULT, of New-York, to JENNY D., daughter of the late John Lawrence Esq., of Brooklyn.

DANE—HURD.—At Middle Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. F. E. Woodward, RUSSEL DANE, Jr., of this City, to EMMA RUSSELL, daughter of Cyrus Hurd, of the former place.

## DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, CORNELIA M., only daughter of Samuel H. and Eliza C. Cornell, aged 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 181 Thompson-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, SUSAN BROOKS, wife of James Smith, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 103 Henry-st.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, HERAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Joshua and Susan U. Butts, aged 20 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at 33d-st., near 5th-av.

TILLOU.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH TILLOU, widow of the late William C. Tillou, aged 64 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, in 18th-st., near the 5th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE ROWLAND, daughter of Wm. Rowland, aged 21 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Gotham Engine Co., No. 16, and the members of the Neptune Club, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 76 3d-av., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM A., son of James and Catharine Anderson.

Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 127 Madison-st. Friends of the family and members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation are invited.

VAN RIPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, Miss ELIZABETH VAN RIPER, aged 59 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, MARY N., wife of Edward A. Wright.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Market-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Lebanon Lodge, F. and A. Masons, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of

WM. P. LUFF, W. M.

BRITTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, CLARENCE P., only child of Winchester and the late Sarah P. Britton, aged 2 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 405 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

DOWNER.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, STELLAR P. DOWNER, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave Canal-st. Station at 12 o'clock; returning from Darien at 6 P. M.

HATCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, ADELE TAYLOR, youngest child of Walter T. and Rebecca T. Hatch, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Clark-st.

WOODWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 5, of congestion of the lungs, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph P. Moyer, Mrs. PRISCILLA WOODWORTH, wife of Mr. Giles Woodworth, aged 63 years.

Her remains were removed to Killingly, Conn., for interment.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 6, SOLLIMAN A., youngest son of George and Susan Wilson.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Myrtle-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

RIGGS.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Joseph E. and Rosalie Riggs, aged 1 year and 5 days.

ADAIR.—At Glen Haven, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., JAMES ADAIR, eldest son of James Adair, deceased, native of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 71 years and 8 months. She resigned her spirit to God in peace and in the hope of the Gospel, in presence of her husband, John Adair.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 203 10th av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 6.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $11,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. | 85½ | 100 | Hud. Riv. R.R.. | b60 31¼ |
| 20,000 | do..... | b30 85¾ | 50 | do..... | 31 |
| 5,000 | do..... | b60 85¾ | 500 | Reading R. R.... | b30 80¼ |
| 20,000 | do..... | s15 85 | 200 | do..... | 80 |
| 15,000 | do..... | 85 | 600 | do..... | s30 80 |
| 5,000 | do..... | b60 85½ | 200 | do..... | b60 80¾ |
| 2,000 | Cal. State 7s.. | 78 | 100 | do..... | s30 80 |
| 10,000 | City 6s, '58..... | 92 | 700 | do..... | s60 79¾ |
| 500 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 88 | 200 | do..... | s10 79¾ |
| 5,000 | do..... | 98¾ | 100 | do..... | s30 79¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 7s | 101¾ | 700 | do..... | s 79¾ |
| 5,000 | E. R. 2d. M. B. | b30 97½ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R.. | b60 93 |
| 4,500 | Ill. Cen. RR. 6s. | 89¾ | 150 | do..... | 94¼ |
| 2,000 | T. H. & A. 1st Mg. | 70 | 150 | Mil. & Miss. 2d. | s60 70 |
| 5 | Bank of Amer..... | 114¾ | 20 | do..... | 70¼ |
| 40 | Bank State of N. Y. | 104¾ | 600 | Mich. S. & N. I. R.. | 68 |
| 40 | National Bank..... | 107¾ | 200 | do..... | s30 68¾ |
| 10 | No. Bank Scrip..... | 107¾ | 100 | do..... | s10 68¾ |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | 200 | do..... | 68¾ |
| 31 | Br. Com. Scrip..... | 104 | 200 | do..... | b30 68¾ |
| 5 | Park Bank..... | 93 | 300 | do..... | b30 68¾ |
| 25 | do..... | 93¼ | 100 | do..... | b60 68¼ |
| 13 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 114¾ | 100 | do..... | s30 68 |
| 20 | Pacific Bank..... | 113 | 600 | do..... | b30 68 |
| 10 | Ohio Life & Trust Co. | 59 | 5 | Panama Railroad.. | 94¾ |
| 75 | Del. & Hd. Canal Co. | 119 | 100 | do..... | 94¾ |
| 40 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 100 | 100 | do..... | s30 94¾ |
| 25 | Cumb'd Coal Co.... | 19 | 200 | do..... | b30 94¾ |
| 50 | do..... | 19¼ | 1100 | Clev. & Tol. R.. | 80 |
| 100 | do..... | b60 19¼ | 125 | do..... | 81¼ |
| 15 | N.Y. Cent. R. R.... | 93¾ | 15 | Galena & Chic. R. | 104 |
| 400 | do..... | 91 | 50 | do..... | s60 104 |
| 90 | do..... | s30 90¾ | 200 | do..... | b30 104 |
| 50 | do..... | s30 90¾ | 200 | do..... | b30 104½ |
| 500 | do..... | s30 90¾ | 1100 | Clev. & Tol. R.. | b30 81 |
| 200 | Erie Railroad..... | 60 | 200 | do..... | b30 81 |
| 100 | do..... | b5 61 | 100 | do..... | s15 81¾ |
| 100 | do..... | b60 61¼ | 300 | do..... | s30 81¾ |
| 550 | do..... | b30 61¾ | 2000 | do..... | s2 81¾ |
| 300 | do..... | b30 61¾ | 300 | do..... | s30 77 |
| 700 | do..... | b30 61 | 100 | do..... | s30 77 |
| 100 | do..... | s30 60¾ | 200 | do..... | s30 77 |
| 100 | do..... | b60 61 | 8 | Chi. & R. I. R.R.. | 90¾ |
| 400 | do..... | 60¾ | 8 | La Crosse & M. RR. | 73 |
| 100 | do..... | s10 60¾ | 23 | do..... | 72¾ |
| 100 | Ind. & Cin. R. R.. | 67 | 100 | do..... | s30 72 |
| 50 | Wis. L. Shore R. R. | 60 | 140 | do..... | b60 73 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 93¾ | 100 | Reading R. R.... | s30 80 |
| 5,000 | City 6s, '58..... | 92 | 200 | do..... | s30 80¾ |
| 5,000 | Goshen Tn. 6s.. | 79¾ | 600 | do..... | s30 80¾ |
| 5,000 | E. R. 2d m. bs. | 98¾ | 50 | do..... | s30 80¾ |
| 7,000 | Ill. Cent. RR. 6s. | 89¾ | 200 | do..... | b10 80¾ |
| 10,000 | Erie R. bs. '75. | b30 94¾ | 300 | do..... | s30 80¾ |
| 60 | Mech. Bank..... | 105¾ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. RR. | b30 76¾ |
| 10 | Commonwealth Bk. | 99¾ | 200 | do..... | b60 76¾ |
| 10 | Atlantic Bank..... | 89 | 200 | do..... | 76¾ |
| 260 | New-Jersey Zinc.... | 7 | 100 | Illinois Cent. R. R. | 124¾ |
| 100 | Mic. S. & N. I. R. | b10 80 | 100 | do..... | s60 124¾ |
| 100 | do..... | 79¾ | 300 | Chic. & R. I. R. | b60 90¾ |
| 100 | do..... | 79¾ | 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | s30 93¾ |
| 300 | do..... | 79¾ | 100 | do..... | s30 93¾ |
| 200 | do..... | s30 79¾ | 5 | Mil. & Miss. R. R.. | 70 |
| 200 | do..... | s30 79¾ | 39 | N. J. Central R. R.. | 90 |
| 25 | Panama R. R..... | 94 | | | |

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

By the steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Jan. 24, at this port, this afternoon, we have three days' later market accounts from England. The Cotton trade at Liverpool shows more firmness; Orleans Middlings, 7⅝d., and Orleans Fair at 8d. At Manchester the feeling was unsettled, owing to the doubts still felt as to the extent of, and supplies from, the American crop. The Grain market was 2d. lower on Wheat, and 6d. on Flour, with a quiet and rather retail trade for American descriptions. The English farmers were making heavier deliveries in London, and a decline of 2s. the quarter on Wheat is quoted. The London Money Market is quoted less active, and some stock loans were making at 5½ ₰ cent. The Bank had made no change in the rate of discount, (6 ₰ cent.) which rate, or a fraction lower, was current outside the Bank. The withdrawals of Gold from the Bank to pay the Specie bought on the Continent for the East continued to excite remark, during the week, to the amount of £1,000,000. On the Gold remaining out to the credit of the Bank November 1st, the reserve was rapidly increasing, and the reserve still continues above ten millions sterling. The Funds are quoted as follows: 3 ₰ cent. The French Rente 67 50@68 0c. In American Railway Funds the demand runs strong on Illinois Centrals; the shares rising rapidly during the week to 90 ₰ cent. premium, or 60 ₰ cent. sterling for 80 ₰ cent. paid in—equal to $96 here, or (as the quotation is made on the Stock Exchange) 126 ₰ cent. The sales on the London Exchange through the week were 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29¾@29¾ premium, closing 30 on Friday. An advance is also quoted in the shares of the New-York Central, sales at 86¾ ex dividend,